NOBLE said the gentleman misunderstood the They were judicious amendments. ELLSWORTH thought the only amendment to the thich would satisfy the people, would be to

the knefit of stock jobbers. banks to receive and pay out foreign bank notes

soved the Previous Question. \*\*mendments were non-concurred in-only 56 votes

CANAL PRAUDS. CHAMPLIN moved a suspension of the rule in to report for the Select Committee on Canal Lost.

then moved to lay all orders of business upon the to reach the report of Committees. Carried. CHAMPLIN then submitted the report, as an ous one, concluding with a resolution that John ter, Canal Commissioner, in charge of the Eastsion, be and hereby is impeached for high crimes meanors.

Committee submitted this as the result of their distance.

BURROUGHS moved the report and resolutions

no the table for the present, until the Canal Reso-scould be disposed. Carried.

INOBLE alled from the table the motion to re-

der the vote upon the Bank Note bill amendments. be motion was carried' and concurred in by a vote of he Militia bill was reported complete without

odment, and report agreed to.
fr. HUTCHINS called up the motion to reconsider rote upon the Division Avenue Railroad bill. he motion to take it from the table was carried. motion to reconsider was lost.

Potsdam Railroad bill (vetoed for want of a two (vote) was taken up and passed.

2 D. B. TAYLOR asked to take up the Commis es of Emigration bill for its third reading. Ob-

T then moved to suspend the rule for that pur-. Carried. he bill was then rend. LCLAPP moved to recommit to a Select Commitwexamine the provision relative to Marine Hospi-

HOWARD hoped not. The emigrants were extra, and it was but right they should have a cian at Quarantine to attend to them. e moved the Previous Question.

was ordered. be question was then taken upon the final passage, it was passed-76 to 16.

IMPEACHMENT.
Mr. SHAW wished to offer a resolution, to ascertain ther by bringing in the resolution of impeachment morning, the House had commenced the matter of eachment, so as, under the Constitution, to prolong session of this House after the hundred days. He been informed that legal counsel had said such was effect. He therefore moved a resolution of inquiry be Judiciary Committee, to ascertain whether such whe case.

he resolution was carried.

Let WEST reported a bill appropriating money for rest of the Canal Debt. Third reading.

Let to the Canal Fund, to be appropriated to the arement of the Erie, Black River and other Canals.

CANALS. he canal concurrent resolutions were taken up. on agreeing to the report of the majority of the mittee. The gentlemen from Eric (Mr. Clapp) has led an amendment, to substitute the report of the mitty for that of the majority. the CHAIR, The main question before the House

enty for that of the majority. It CLAPP-Yesterday the Chair stated that the n question was upon agreeing to the Senate resolu-z Does the Chair to-day retract that decision? he CHAIR—The main question is upon agreeing to report of the majority. If the previous question cordered, it would be upon the adoption of that

Mr. CLAPP-If such is the decision of the Chair, I Withdraw my motion to amend.

Mr. BURROUGHS then moved by substituting for

Ar. BURNOUGHS then moved by substanting of report of the majority, with these words added:

spart of the revenues of the canals or of the funds borrowed under meeting shall be paid or applied upon or in consequence of any algebraic made under chapter 485, of the laws of the year 1851, accordingly to the list day of June, 1832.

This amendment would do away with the main objection of the minimal properties of the properties mised upon this floor to the proposition of the mi-dy, and leave the question wholly unembarrassed, and bledecided entirely upon the point as to which of the Poplans would accomplish the object best. He then strasted them, showing the great superiority of the mority plan. The proposition of the majority was not gatory-it was the same plan over atacid, and was only a permission that the work may" be carried on, but makes no requirement for its It left it wholly indefinite and uncertain. pedent entirely upon circumstances.

It left it wholy
pedent entirely upon circumstances.

It also embodied the taxation policy, recognizing it as
it also embodied the taxation policy, rejected that

e-true mode, while that of the minority rejected that der, and was based upon the idea that the canals would

to for themselves. It was absurd for gentlemen to talk of friendship for ecausis, and yet give their support to Mr. Chatfield's spontion; a man elevated to the high office of Attor-General : an office which ought to be filled by an honble and pure man. It was curious to hear gentlemen sking of "punity" and "honesty" in such a connection. He alluded at length to the part taken in the celebrater "contracts" by Messrs. Chaffield and Church, and id "contracts" by Messrs. Chatfield and Church, and id that if examinations for impeachment were to be see into, there was one, the worst of all the Augean les, that would have first to be cleared.

He charged the Controller and some other State offia upon this floor; and the Governor himself with the counselled and urged members to oppose it, send-to them to come to the Executive Chamber, and to be him at the honr of midnight, for the purpose of sing them into the ranks of the opposition. Night day every appliance conceivable was brought to bear. his spurious amendment proposed, was but an attent to mislead the public—an attempt to get upon record—to make a specious record. Those who posed it had not the least idea that if passed here it pass the Senate. They had no belief that a propowell matured in that body would be allowed to be wan aside for a recent one just coming from the ma-sy of this Committee. And it was because they felt of this Committee. And it was because they felt in that if it went to them in such form, between two Houses the whole plan would fail, that they has anxious for this amendment. They could then that strive to make a false issue at the next elec-But he warned gentlemen to beware. The people

At twenty-five minutes past one, he asked the caler at what time, under the rule, the House must

The CHAIR-The House will take a recess at a Marter before two until four o'clock.
Mar BURROUGHS-I give way, then, in the hope we may at once take the vote. I was not aware the

Sme had flown so fast.

Mr. LOOMIS took the floor, and said he felt it his At twenty five minnutes before two.

Mr. HASTINGS asked the gentleman to give way for action that when a recess is taken, it will be until 3

Mr. LOOMIS did not give way. Mr. CHAMPLIN and others consulted with him, when

Mr. LOOMIS said it was not necessary for us to ask Senate to rescind the resolution for final adjourn-est, in view of the case of impeachment laid before us. to that effect to rescind the resolution for adjourn-

Mr. KENNEDY regarded the whole matter as a game tive us a longer session. The Canal Fraud Commit-lad had the question in their hands for a long time, had had the question in their hands for a long time, a might have acted upon it long ago. This waiting the last day showed plainly what the intention was.

Mr. LCOMIS moved to suspend the rule.

Mr. LCOMIS moved to suspend the rule.

Mr. LCOMIS moved to suspend the hour of recess are the first the first such and the Speaker said the House would take a result of the first such and the Speaker said the House would take a result of the first such as the f

KINTUCKY .- Edmund Wooldridge, Esq., of Christian bea. E. Grey, (Whig.) and Mr. Davie, (Democrat.) are

the only candidates on the track.

Hon. Presley Ewing, in a speech made at Bowlag Green, announced himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. George T. Wood, of Hart County, and John C. Rogers, of Barren County, have announced themselves candidates for the same office. Messrs. W. L. Underwood and E. M. Covington, of Warren County, are regarded by their friends as aspirants to the same office.

James R. Roggers, Esq., has announced himself, through The Paducah Journal, as a candidate for Con-gress in the First District.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES.

The Ancient and Modern Inquisition. Father Gavazzi delivered the ninth lecture of his course, in Metropolitan Hall, last evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was quite as large an audience present as on the occasion of the last lecture at the Tabernacle. In commencing, the Padre remarked that the subject of his lecture for this evening was the Inquisition; and he should prove that it was against the spirit of Liberty granted by Christ in the Gospel; that it was against the spirit of Meekness. which most forms the mission of the Christian Clergy; and, finally, that it is against the spirit of Charity, which most forms the true Church of Christ. He then spoke for a few moments in Italian-remarking that it was not necessary for him to say but a few words in Italian, as his fellow-countrymen knew, by experience, what the Iuquisition is in Italy. He then spoke in English, as fol-

All the doctrines of Christ, and in fact, of faith, are reduced to one, namely: "go forth and preach the Gos-pel to every creature. And whosoever believeth, and is haptised, shall be saved; and whosoever believeth not, shall be damned." And therefore, the believing or the unbelieving was left to the free choice of one and all. The first gift of God to mankind is not any creed of Re-But the first gift of God to man is Liberty. Without liberty, man is nothing. Without liberty, man is as nature without the sun, in perpetual darkness. [Applause.] Therefore, we will use our liberty in order to choose our Religion. Then religion becomes a benefit; because it is no more imposed, but is free to be chosen. But this is not the case with the Church of Rome. In the Popish system, any one who has had the mi-fortune to be born a Roman Catholic, it is necessary that he live as a Roman Catholic and die as a Roman Catholic. Everybody knows the petulence and the impertinence of the Roman Catholic Priesthood when any one abandons the system of Papacy and embraces Christianity. This is one of the principles, to trouble any one in order to glorify Christ and God. But when any one in the Church of Rome-I speak especially where the Popish is the dominant one-if any one in the Church of Rome entertain a doubt about some religious matter, the Inquisition puts her hand upon him, imprisons him, tortures him, and vexes him, and calls these cruelties "a mercy from heaven," in or-der to restore his heart to its former faith. Thanks for such a mercy! And if any one, notwithstanding the tortures of the Inquisition, refuse to confess, and still believe in the pure religion, the Inquisitions strangle him, or burn him, and call it "a mercy of heaven." So that, the corporal punishment is for the soul's eternal salvation. Thanks for such a mercy! And, finally, if any one, as the nuclent martyrs, confess Christ, and go to the stake and the faggot, the Inquisition spurns him, denies him a Christian burial, and curses and excommunicates him, his wife, his children, and his nephew, to the fourth generation: and then calls these barbarities "a mercy from heaven' the preservation of the universal faith! Thanks, thanks for such a mercy! [Applause.] Man is a reasonable being. Present to man a reasonable religion, and he will embrace it. This is the secret of the power of the Gospel. It is a religion of reason. Therefore, the reasonable portion of mankind willingly embrace this religion of the Gospel. And why is the Church of Rome obliged to resort to violence—the vio-lence of the Inquisition? If the Church of Rome is a reasonable Church, she don't need any violence. Reasen, alone—free discussion, alone—will persuade man-kind of the truth of her maxims and theories. But no The Church of Rome is laboring by violence in the Inquisition. Why? Because, in the Church of Rome, nothing is reasonable—nothing is reason. The authority and supremacy of the Pope, the infallibility of the Pope, the Transubstantiation, the indulgencies, the worship of saints and images, and the work of superergation-all is unreasonable, in the Church of Rome, because all is unscriptural in the Church of Rome; and therefere the Church of Rome needs the Inquisition. [Applause.] These poor, blind, bigoted, and sometimes Jesuitical people say, "But our Church is the oldest one. Our Church existed when many and many ancient Churches were destroyed by time." Yes the Church of Rome does still exist; and I have always said it will still exist, in a measure, till the second coming of Christ. Because, if not so generally, (and I know it will not in Italy,) yet, perhaps, it will in a few parts of the Continent. And why? Because Christ said that it is necessary to suffer from scandal in the world: because the Apostles prophesied its long continuance: because Christ said that Anti-Christ should reign. Therefore, the Church of Rome exists till the present day, and will continue to exist until the second coming of Christ. But, practically speaking, why has it continued to exist till the present time ! "Oh by miracle!" it is said: "by the special providence of Christ." And I answer, the Inquisition; and the special providence of Christ is the executioners without the Inquisition. All Europe at the would be Protestant. All America-the Spanish part America, in which the inquisition has mad thousands and millions of victims — would be as Protestant as this, your own land. And my Italy,—in which, under the Reformation, the rigors of the Inqui-sition were inflicted to so great an extent,—my Italy would be Protestant, without Pope and Popery. And, therefore, the merit of the existence of the Roman Cath-olic Church is not to be found in the theory and practice of Rome, but in the Inquisition—in the cruelties, the dungeous, and the executioners of the Inquisition.

But it may be said by some that this is an exaggeration—that they doubt the truth of such violence. But, alas! it is all too true. The ancient Pagans are called persecutors: and the unfortunate victims who fell under the sword of the Pagan persecutors were called martyrs. Well, now I ask, why were the ancient Pagans persecutors? Because they persecuted, really, in order to convert them from Christianity to the Pagan religion: and under this pretext, they made many millions victims. What, I ask, is the Church of Rome now doing? I ask Roman Catholics! The Christian Church is Church of Liberty: and, therefore, she don't need any violence. She leaves every one free to embrace or abandon her creed. More—the Church of Christ is a Church without persecution: a kind, meek, and benevolent Church. Church of Christ inculcated a spirit, by the Apostles, meekness and humility. Therefore, the Church Christ—the true Church of Christ—must live in humility and meckness; and the Church which abandons this true spirit of Christ is no more the true Church of Christ. But the Church of Rome abandons the spirit of Christ, and is under the Rome abandons the spirit of Christ, and is under the spirit of ancient Paganism. Therefore, the Church of Rome is no more the true Church of Christ, but is a Pagan Church. [Applause.] Why did the Pagans kill martyrs? Because they refused to worship Jupiter and Venus; because they refused to recognize the ancient gods. And why does the Church of Rome persecutive of the pagans of the church of Rome persecutive of the church of cute so many thousands and millions of victims! Because the Church says they are "heretics." What is the duty of the true Church toward hereties? To persuade them and endeavor to convert them by persuasive means. This is not the feeling of the Church of Rome at all. They deny the right of all free discussion, and take the sword, the fagot—they strangle and burn these heretics, as they call them. The Church of Rome spares itself the trouble of discussing the matter. And thus it is that she is triumphant. The Church has no right to persented the region of the result o cute on account of religious beliefs-and you should bless God, my dear Americans, because only here was there God, my dear Americans, occause no persecution from the beginning. What was no persecution from the beginning of old who sufe crime of those martyrs of red so severely? It was that the crime of those martyrs of old who suf-fered so severely? It was that they refused to worship the Virgin Mary instead of Christ. Therefore, where was their heresy? They were true and pure Christians, worshipping God in faith and sincerity of heart. And we conclude by fact, that if the Church of Rome still exists, it is owing to the Inquisition. Now, if the Church of Rome destroyed the spirit of Liberty given by Christ, much more does it destroy the spirit of meckness. "But," say the Papists, "we are free. No meckness. "But, say the Papists, we are reone can impose upon us their religion." Indeed! Yo
free? What is freedom? to read your Bible? "C
no;" say they, "but the newspapers." You are free
"O yes, to go to the Church, and to the Confessor.
"O yes, to go to the Church, and to the Confessor.

What is your freedom? It is to be blinded! [Applause. The mission of the Christian clergy is a mission of Peace, ... and when I say Peace, I mean the peace of the Gospel. It is a mission of fraternal love. Now, changed those sheep into wolves! And not only wolves, but into tigers, and hyenas? It was the Inquisition. [Applause] The Christian people find in their elergy, fathers; and look up to them as protectors. But the Romish priests are dreaded, and greatly feared by the people. They are cruel by nature and system, and we people. They are cruel by nature and system, and we therefore conclude that they are not of the true Christian Church. The judges and inquisitors are all priests, and exercise their cruel authority over the people. Now, what is the ex-communication from the Church of Rome It is cursing a man, and sending him to hell for evermore. They invoke the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints to curse him forever. [The Padre here read a portion of the law of ex-communication from the Roman Catholic Church.] And this is the of meckness the priests.

In your country Judges are compelled to act openly and fairly. But the Inquisition is all dark and secret. The accusers are never confronted by the victim. All The accusers are half kinds of partiality and revenge are practiced in this private tribunal of the Inquisition. And when a man has served out his time, and goes forth

from his prison, he is compelled to take an oath never to divulge any of the cruel practices in this secret Inquisition. Therefore I prove that the clergy, by this quisition. In refere to prove that the ceregy, by the tribunal of the Inquisition, have changed all meekness and charity for arrogance and cruelty. The Romish elergy is a cure clergy by system and by nature. Having by each snorn perpetual celibacy, they have no love or affection. You call, and very reasembly too, Nero, and Caliguia, and others tyrants. But, if they were monsters, what name will you give the Roman Catholic Clergy, who invented fourteen species of crucky against their brethren? Monsters and assassins! [Applause] Speaking of the cruelty of the Inquisition, many may think I am dealing in exaggera-tions. But no: following the advice of Dido, I shall let sassin. facts speak for themselves. These are quite bad enough. Fourteen kinds of terture were practiced by the Inquis-ition. Of course I have not time now to describe all these The first species of torture was called the "Queen of Tortures." In the center of the room was a tall post, with a beam across it. To this was a tackle, or loss with roll. hoist, with pulleys, and a rope attached. The victim was fastened to this beam with two large weights of some hundred pounds weight fastened to his feet. The executiener held the end of the rope, and, at the command of the Inquisitors, the victim was hoisted up some distance from the floor, while the weights apon his feet tended to straighten him out in an exeruciating manner. Here he was kept up till he confessed, or else, removed to his prison to recruit, and be prepared for another torture. The Padre here described several other species of Inquisition torture, portraying in a most graphic manner

Inquisition torture, portraying in a most graphic manner the various effects upon the unfortunate victims. He then said: And this, this is the Church of Christ! [Tremendous applause.] And I ask. Roman Catholics, is this the Charity taught in the Gospel! [Applause.] You, priests of the altar, at Rome! what are you? You are monsters! You are consecrated Cannibals! [Great applause.] "But," say the Papists. "this Inquisition was necessary for heretics!" Hear me: The Inquisition, say some, was not an ecclesiastical, but a lay tribunal; and we are told that the Romish Church never persecuted any one for religious belief. But this is a mistake. The su-preme head of the Inquisition is, and ever has been, the Pope; and all the crucities of the Inquisition are to be imputed to the power of the Pope. Not persecuted for religious opinions! What were the bulls issued by Pope John XXII., in 1332, and Innocent VII., to Alberto de Capitaneis, in 1487? What, if not a persecution, was the conduct of Francis I. of France, towards the Waldenses? And the massacres of Dauphine and Provence, at Merindol, and Cabriere? Eighteen hundred thousand children perished by the Inquisition under the Templars. And is this nothing? One hundred thousand victims slaughtered in France, and Portu gal, are nothing! And the Church of Rome has never persecuted any one! [Great applause.] Cardinal Wiseman printed a book a short time since, wherein he says that the Inquisition no more exists. Austria, Bayaria, Switzerland and France, are countries where it no longer exists. But, with all due respect to Cardinal Wiseman, I beg leave to inform him that there cardinal Wiseman, I begieave to inform and that there is a place called Italy, where the Inquisition does still exist. Pope and Satan, as I said in a previous lecture, are equal; and, as Satan never changes, so the Popes never change. And Pius IX, to show his gratitude to God, his first care was to restore and establish the Inquisition in Rome! American people! we, Italian Patriots, endeavored to destroy the Inquisition, and open the prisons at Rome. [Applause.] But, Pius IX, immediately reëstablished the Inquisition. Now it is everywhere in my poor Italy; and perhaps on Friday evening. I shall say some about the Madiai, whose case proves the existence of the Inquisition. Now, what will be the moral of my lecture this evening? It is this—if the Inquisition is introduced into every part of Italy, beware of its introduction into America. You have here now a regular Roman Catholic Hierarchy with a Canon Law, following which always comes the In quisition. You may say you do not fear this. I would not speak of individuals, but hear the oath which the Archbishop takes when he assumes his office:

"I swear that I will oppose and persecute all heretics and schismatics, and all robels against my lord, the Pope." Now beware! He is obliged to persecute all Protestants if he be true to his oath. Therefore, remember the words of an exiled Italian, and beware of the influence of these Catholics. In secret and great prudence the Catholics are endeavoring to spread the dominion of the

Pope. If you will prevent this, Americans, look at the Catholics, and see how unitedly they work. Remain as you are, Methodists, Baptists or Protestants, for I like this. It is pleasant as spring-time flowers. But to remain only a private individual in the face of an enemy, in presence of Rome and Popery, is a crime. Be up and doing. Union! Union! This is the only means of pre-venting the power of the Pope and Popery from spreading in your country. [Great applause.]

The Labor Movement-A Negro's Will. &c. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 13, 1853.

There appears to be a general movement among the industrial classes toward adopting such steps as will induce the employers to advance the wages of the journeymen-in the event of the failure of persuasion, the latter are usually disposed to coerce by "striking," until their demands for an advance have been complied with. Many mechanics and laborers are far from ade sated for their time and toil, and in the majority cases the advance demanded is absolutely necessary in cases the advance demanded is absolutely necessary in order to enable the working man to support his family under the present burdensome prices that are demanded for rent and marketing. During a time when money is plenty, trade fleurishing, and prices high, we can see no pienty, trade licurishing, and prices high, we can see no good reason why the producer should not come in for a share of the general prosperity. The house carpenters, shoemakers and riggers held meetings last night, and adopted resolutions expressing a determination to make an effort to obtain an advance over the rate of wages

they at present receive.

This morning an express reached the Moyamensing This morning an express reached the abstract and Station-House, asking that the police be dispatched to the brickyards, where a riot was premeditated on the part of the "wheelers," who had struck in several of the yards for a change in their amount of labor. Word was yards for a change in their amount of labor. Word was also sent to the main Station-House in Adelphi-st.. and in a short time not less than sixty officers, under Lieuts. McGary, Watkins, Ellis and Hamilton, were on the spot, in the vicinity of the arsenal. Everything, however, was found perfectly quiet. A crowd of the "strikers" had paraded through a number of the yards, and in some instances succeeded in compelling others to relinquish work. No other act of violence was attempted. A meeting of the "wheelers" will take place this after-noon. In the mean time, a detail of the Marshal's police remain on the ground.

A case of more than ordinary interest was commenced

in the Court of Common Plezs, before Judge Thompson, this morning. It is a feigned issue to test the validity of the will of the late William Johnson, a negro, who was the will of the late William Johnson, a begro, who was reputed to have left a white wife and two small mulatto children, in lite, besides a black wife, married a few days before his death. The white wife was in Court, with her two children. They were quite respectable in appearance, better clad than ordinary people, and might reasonably pass for persons in the middle walks of life. Another singularity streaks the streaks of the first singularity attacks. singularity attending the case is, that one of the female itnesses for the white wife is a white woman of great beauty and youth, who has a mulatto husband and chil-dren. She attracted considerable attention. We felt relieved when we ascertained that both these females of foreign birth-one a Scotch and the latter an

English woman.

The facts of the case appear to be as follows: The decedent, Wm. Johnson, in early life, was a slave in Virginia, from which State he fled to Pennsylvania. He soon became acquainted with a colored woman, named Mrs. Harvey, who interested herself in his behalf, and prevailed upon the present Mayor Gilpin to purchase him from his Virginia master, for the purpose of manumis-sien. This was accordingly effected. Johnson followed the sea for several years, but being a man of strong mind and business qualifications, soon discovered that there were better ways open, to persons of an energetic turn of nind, to make a living, than the drudgery and toil on

Instead of spending his earnings while on shore in riotous living, as in his day was too much the case with sea-faring men, he safely hoarded them up, until he had sufticient to open a sailors' boarding house in the south-eastern part of the city. His new business prospered under his careful supervision, and in a few years the fruits of his industry and attention were manifested in his accumulation of real estate.

About twenty years ago-probably in gratitude for the sympathy Mrs. Harvey had felt for him while a fugitive from labor-he married her. She was a widow, with several children, among them a daughter, since known as Mrs. Douce, and now claiming to be his wife, and to whom, and her four children by Mr. Douce, he bequeath-

d the bulk of his property.

His first wife (Mrs. Harvey) died in 1847, without issue by him. In the same year, a young woman named Catharine Flynn (the alleged white wife) arrived in this eity from Scotland. The decedent became acquainted with her in three weeks afterward, and as she had none of the American prejudices against color, it is alleged he married her. It is certain they lived together as man and wife, in one of his houses in Gaskil-st. He spoke of her as his wife and defended her as such, against his colored friends, whose antipathies against the intrusion of a white woman into their circle, as the wife of a rich colored man, were of the strongest character.

From this alleged marriage sprang three children. two of whom are now living. They continued to live to-gether up to the day he was seized with his last sickness, which appears to have been on the 23d day of November, 1852. Finding he was likely to be taken to his bed, he ex-

pressed a desire to go to his place of business in Lombard, above Front-st., where he could in part superin-tend business, even while sick. He went to that house, and was soon after taken to his bed and room, from which, it appears, he was never again able to depart.

Mrs. Douce was then living in the Lombard-st. house with her children, in the capacity of housekeeper. Her husband was not living with her at the time, and was reputed to be dead.

On the 4th of Dec., 1852, the will in dispute was made. and on the 5th a codicil was attached, making provision for a child not yet born of the body of the white wife. On the 14th of Dec., Johnson died. A few days prior to his death, he married Mrs. Nancy Donce, his housekeeper at the Lombard-st House, and his step-daughter by his first wife. She had four children living with her. who are named in the will by his own name, and are called his children. To them after the death of their mother, who has a life estate, the larger portion of his

estate descends.

It is alleged that the will was procured by improper means, while the decedent was under the control of Mrs. Donce and Perry Tilghman, one of the executors. Perry Tilghman, it appears, dictated the will, which was afterwards taken to the room of the sick man and confirmed by him in the presence of two witnesses, one of them being the geutleman who drafted the will, and who testified that he knew decedent's intentions as to his property beforehand. The will and codicil both signed with a cross, the decedent not being able to write.

The will calls the white wife Catharine Fassitt; and while it acknowledges her three children, calls them by her name. He gives to each \$50 per annum during their minority, and bestows the property in Gaskill-st., and that at the N. E. corner of Christian and Fourthsts., to these three children, share and share alike, when they shall have attained the age of 21 years respect-

The case will occupy several days. Much feeling is exhibited between the two races, giving a practical illus-tration of the impossibility of blanding the Cancasian with the African race. Their jealousies of each other

are natural and mutual.

Archibald Mafit, aged 62 years, is missing from this city. It is feared that, as he had considerable money upon his person at the time of his mysterious disappearance, he has been foully dealt with. He resided at No. 4 Mechanic-st., Fairmount, and was employed in a

machine shop.

This morning a gentleman lost a check on the Mechanics Bank for \$1,743. It was dropped somewhere be-tween Fourth and Market and Third and Cherry-sts. The loser, upon discovering his loss, immediately repaired to the Bank, where he learned that the check had ust been paid to a boy, who obtained the amount in \$2 old pieces. The boy has not been discovered.

A gentleman, this morning, lost his pocket-book, con-taining about \$2,000 in bank notes and several thousand dollars in Government and State securities. Rain has been falling all day.

A LETTER FROM SMITH O'BRIEN. There are a good many born Americans, beside all

Irishmen who love their native isle and hope to see it once more the home of a Free Nation, who will read the following manly and candid letter from the exiled Patriot WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN with moistened eves and swelling hearts. To a few of us who tried to aid the writer and his associates in their gallant but misindging of fort for Ireland's liberation in 1848, it brings assurances that we were not mistaken in the chief, though he was in the People he bravely volunteered to lead; and its tones will ring cheerily in our ears long after the blackguard scoffs at 'Slievegammon' and its adjuncts shall have sunk into oblivior.

This letter was addressed to the Editor of The Nation. (Dublin.) who says that later advices from the writer left him in good health, and adds:

"When we say his address is singularly characteristic, re mean that it exhibits the frankness, courtesy, generosis, and sempolious veracity which distinguish the ann. It is picture of the mind and character of a true gentleman, a which truth reigns supreme, where the extremes of good ad ill fortune have not been able to unsettle it for a money.

eht move the dullest hearts."

Here is the letter of the illustrious exile:

To the Nobility, Clergy, Members of Parliament, Carporate Bodies, and Gentlemen who have Memorialized in favor of the Irish State Privaters now living in penal exile in Van Dirman's Land. My Lorios and Gentlemen During the last four years

Thave been induced by various considerations to abstain as much as possible from every sort of appeal to public opinion; but I feel that I should be justly chargeable with ingrating it I were now to refrain from effering my best acknowl demonst for the generous sympathy which has spontaneously prompted you to endeavor to precure for the Irish State Prisoners restoration to our homes and families. rish State Prisoners restoration to our homes and families. Nor am I at liberty to leave wholly unnoticed the lan-mage which has been applied to us by the Viceroy of Ire-

d in answer to your memorial, t is difficult for me, at so go at a distance, to understand y the impulses of public recling in Ireland; but I believe i i sun not mistaken in supposing that the memorialists y, for the most part, be divided into two distinct classes

persons.
The first is composed of those who concurred in many

tris not unnatural that our lot should engage the sympathe second is composed of persons who concurred either with our sentiments respecting the wrongs of our

ither with our sentiments respecting the wrongs of our entry, nor with our opinions as to the best mode of vincating its rights and of averting its ruin.

These men, though they now seek to mitigate our sufficings, would have boidly encountered us in the field; but, there magning minity, they do not shrink from an avowal their belief that we were impelled to our unsuccessful forts by pure and honorable motives. Nor are they so strustful of the strength of the institutions which they upide as to believe that the return of five men to Ireland can denote their positions. adanger their institutions.

I know not which of these two classes is most entitled to

I know not which of these two classes is most entitled to the tribute of thanks which I am now desirous to offer. I can admire a brave and generous foe as much as I love a faithful and attached friend—as much as I scorn a mean and vindictive enemy; and I am proud of my countrymen when I centrast their noble bearing towards us with the petry malignity which has been displayed by those who claim to be exponents of the sentiment of the English

the hour when I was arrested to that in which From the hour when I was arrested to maximum rel. Eplinton delivered his answer to your memorial, gitch state-men have labored to blacken the character the Irish Patriots of 1888, either by personally imputing them the meet unworthy metives, or (as in the case of ord Clarendon and Birch) by hiring calumniators to de-

Lord Charendon and Birch) by hiring calumniators to de-tame them.

In this ignoble warfare against men who can no longer defend themselves, they have been well supported by the English Press; but the manifestations of sympathy which have recently taken place in America as well as in Ireland manifestations unequalled in extent and in some respects unprecedented in character in the history of political orders—signally evince that they have unterly failed to accomplish their inglorious design.

Leaving unnoticed the indications of this spirit which are to be found in the answer of Lord Eglinton. I proceed to only a few remarks upon the reasons which his Excellency has arged as grounds for the refusal of your request.

"None of the persons," he says, "in whose behalf my in-terference is scheited, have expressed contrition for faci-ciance, or manifested any sense of greatitude or logalty to the gracious Sovereign whom they have so grievously offended, and to whose clemency some of them are indebted for their lives."

r their lives. To you my lerds and gentlemen, I have no hesitation in mitting that the effort which I made in 184s to excite an surrection in Ireland was rash and inexpedient. Events oved that I had miscalculated the chances of success. I gret that effort, not so much on account of the consences which it has entailed upon myself, as because I

regret that effort, not so much on account of the consequences which it has entailed upon myself, as because I believe it to have been disastrous to my country, but until my sentiments of particile duty shall undergo such a change as I do not now centemplate. I never can be brought to express of it contrition as for a crime.

I am contented to rest the vindication of my design upon the revelations of the Census of 1851. I have read in history of desolation, occasioned by conquest, pestilence, famine, and civil war, but I can find no case in which two millions of human beings have been swept from heir native soil or consigned to a premature grave within a period of five years inrough the conduct of their rulers. I conscientiously believe that this appalling sacrifice of one fourth of the Irish nation, as well as the general suffering with which it has been accompanied, might have been altogether prevented by wise and beneficiant government. Under these circumstances I may acknowledge that I committed a mistake in supposing that I should be supported by the Irish people in the attempt to resist unconstitutional legislation, and to avert national ruin by an appeal to arms, but I cannot express contrition for such an attempt as if it were cannot express contrition for such an attempt as if it were fr it be a crime to have loved the land of my fathers with

fanatic affection—then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have devoted to the welfare of that land a life of unrehave devoted to the welfare of that faind a life of unre-mitting toil—then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have forgone for its sake every object of personal ambi-tion and what I prize still more—the endearments of domestic association in the happiest of homes—then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have encountered for its sake every sort of obloquy and danger—then I am a crim-inal. If it be a crime to have humbled myself for its sake nal. If it be a crime to have humbled myself for its sake to political adversaries, beseeching them to unite with me in a common effort to save our common country—then I am a criminal. If it be a crime to have stooped for its sake to solicitations from the British Parliament galling alike to personal and national pride—then I am a criminal. If it be a crime, when I found peaceful remonstrance una-

vailing to have incited my countrymen to appeal to that final arbitrament which even England can honor in Hungarian failure and in American success—then I am a criminal If it be a crime to have desired to win the freedom and in-dependence of my country with the least possible amount of bloodshed and with total abstinence from revolutionary of bloodsned and with total abstinence from revealthmary excesses—then am I a criminal. Were I in the presence of my Maker I could not acknowledge as a crime this devotion to Ireland. How, then can I express contrition for it to that Government which has been, both directly and indirectly, both in times far remote and in the days of its recent calamity, the agent to which it owes its oppression and description.

Compared with the calamities of my beloved country Compared with the catamities of my belovel country, my own personal sufferings is a matter of insignificance even to myself. Yet I cannot find in the treatment which I have experienced any grounds for that gratitude which the trish Exiles are reproached for withholding.

When convicted at Clonnel by a species of trial upon which I am not disposed now to animadvert, I prepared myself to expect that the sentence of death recorded against me would be executed. I will not say that there

ight have been some hazard in attempting to carry inte-lect that sentence, but it will not be forgotten that ever e British public was shocked at the idea that we should put to death by the same men who had invited Sir Wil in Napier to take command of a rebel force for the pur nam Napier to take command of a rebel force for the pur-pose of coercing an adverse party to pass the Reform Bill, and who, at the very moment when we were convicted, were relying upon the support of the Canadian rebels for the maintenance of their influence in North America. Yet I was prepared for this result. As the law then stood, the alternative penalty which I incurred was Death, or Impris-onment in Ireland during the pleasure of the Queen. Nei-ther of these alternatives was applied in my case; but by the post facto legislation. I was consigned, as a granus cross ther of these alternatives was applied in my case: but by expect facto legislation I was consigned, as a transported convict, to perpetual separation from my country and my family—a punishment which I then considered, and stall consider, worse than Death. I refused in 1840 to accept such an expect facto enactment as a mitigation of my sentence, and my experience during the last three years still forbids me to consider this commutation as an act of clemency. How, then, can I testify gratifude for what I deem to be a wears?

be a wrong! Neither can I find any cause for gratitude in the treatment which the Irish State Prisoners have experienced in Ven Deman's Land. It has been exceptional, but it would not be difficult to show that it has been exceptional against me rather than in our favor. The efforts which have been is rather than in our layer. The energy which have been made by the local Government to annoy and humiliate us evince a spirit which I can characterize only as dastard spite; and the proceedings of Sir William Denison having been sanctioned by the Home Government, it deserves to share the praise which he may claim. Rulers may brand from those who have been condemned, because insuccessful, for the exercise of this virtue. Had we been treated is ordinary telons, such treatment would, even in this country, have irritated public feeling without withdrawing from is the sympathy of one generous mind. I shall not waste our time nor my own by recapitulating the various en-umstances which justify me in holding this language. It ufficient that I should say that at this moment, after we ave endured four years of imprisonment, no convict who idds "a ticket of leave" is subject to the restriction hich, notwithstanding the exaction from us of a parole, we been imposed upon all the State Prisoners except Mr.

The case of Mr. Mitchel is also exceptional, and affords striking illustration of the vindictive spirit by which the In consideration of the hardships which the convicts

In consideration of the hardships which the convicts brought from Bermuda along with Mr. Mitchel underwent while detained on board the Neptune at the Cape of Good Hope and on the voyage, a conditional pardon was granted to all on board, whatever might be their crimes, with the single exception of the Irish Patriot.

In proceedings such as these I can find no cause for gratium. Lord Eglinton proceeds to repreach us with having made

Lord Eglinton proceeds to repreach us with having made no professions of loyalty to the Queen. Had we expressed respect for Her Majosty we should probably have been rewarded with banter and contempt. In my case, such professions are as needless as they are unavailing. I cannot remember that I ever in my life uttered a word disrespectful to Queen Victoria. I never conspired against her person nor, except inferentially, can it be said that I conspired against her crown. Yet one of the most prominent of modern British statesmen condescended, for the purpose of raising a prejudice against me, to allege upon no better authority than a story invented by a hostile journalist, that I aspired to revive in my own person that native Royalty which was, during many centuries, hereditary in my family. Whilst I regarded the interference of the British Parliament in the affairs of Ireland as an usurpation, I was willing to acknowledge the Queen of Great Britain as both define and defacts Severeign of Ireland. Until the bour at tre and de facto Sovereign of Ireland. Until the bour at high I instigated the people of Ireland to take up arms in which I instigated the people of Ireland to take up arms in resistance to an unconstitutional enactment of the British Parliament, I was prepared to adopt the ancient constitution of my country, impersonated in "The Queen, Lords, and Cemmons of Ireland," as the legitimate authority to which I owed subjection. Had the abortive insurrection which was occasioned by the misgovernment of the British Parliament been successful, a Republic would probably have been established in Ireland: but with me, at least,

have been established in Ireland: but with me, at least such a result would have been a matter of necessity, rather than of choice. I admire the Republican Institutions of America, but I am by no means convinced that a Republic is the only form of government under which nations can be free, prosperous, and happy. I have now no new professions of leyalty to offer. I conceive that allegiance is an obligation reciprocal with, and conditional upon, good government. I conceive that regard for the rights and welfare of our country, is a duty paramount to the respect which we away to its chief magistrate. Such are the principles to the maintenance of which the family of Remswick over its seat upon the throne of England, and by the due observance of which the crown may be best preserved for its present possessor and her descendants.

is present possessor and her descendants.

In concluding this address, I will not conceal from you that I have been disappointed in the result of your inter-certion in our favor. Though I expected little from the magnanizaty of English pollicities, I yet thought that moves of expediency would probably lead to compliance with

grequest, telleving that a general and unconditional amnesty in Believing that a general and unconditional amuesty in regard to the insurrectionary proceedings of 1848 is dictated not less by policy than by generous feeling. I thought it probable that Lord I berby's administration would have made a graceful concession to the wishes of the most high minded portion of the Irish nation, and to the universal voice of North America. I was the more inclined to indulge this belief when I found that three of the most eminent of my counsel—Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Napier, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly—have become law advisers to the crown under the new ministerial arrangements. As these functionaries, not only a their professional capacity, but also as private gentlemen (and in the case of Sir Fitzroy Kelly by an extra forersic proceeding, which is, I believe, without precedent) protested that I was not tried according to law, I thought last, unless they be the most contemptible of increasuries, hey would, as government officials, maintain the same pinion, which they had delivered in the proceedings conpinion, which they had delivered in the proceedings con-ceted with my defence.

These expectations have been disappointed.

These expectations have been disappointed.

If I were disposed to cherish resentment against England, I should console myself with an assurance that the day will arrive, though perhaps I may not see it, when the British Government will regret that they refused your request. But I find a purer source of consolation in the consciousness that the penalties which have been inflicted upon me by British legislation have been merited only by devotion and fidelity to the land of my birth.

I have the honor to remain your obliged and faithful serv't, William S. O'BRIEN.

New-Norfolk, Van Dieman's Land, Sept. 14th, 1852

WEST INDIES.

We have received files of Jamaica papers to April 6th.

The Yellow Fever is still committing frightful ravages among the shipping at Kingston.

The most important political event is the rejection by the Council of the Retrenchment Bill.

His Exellency the Governor had issued official directions for the discontinuance of the prisons of St. George. St. Mary. St. Ann. St. Elizabeth, and Clarendon. This will se-

The Statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe is being erected, and the work is progressing rapidly. The statue is to be placed in the centre of the building occupied as the civil and crim-inal centre of law, on the south side of the Spanish Town COPPER IN JAMAICA.—On two estates in Clarendon, the

property of Hon. Edward Thompson, several mines have been discovered, with indications of rich veins of copper extending for miles. An analysis of a piece of ore from one of the myleided nearly 40 per cent of pure copper. From
St. George we learn that rich veins of copper have been discovered near Glengyle. Active explorations are now being
carried on all over the country.

We understand that in the event of the investigations

We understand that in the event of the investigations being carried on the estate of Hon. Edward Thompson proving successful, such as to justify the conclusions formed from the indications, a joint stock company will be formed in London, under the title of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company, shares to be reserved for parties in Jamaics.

Jamaica.

The Kingston Journal says: Since writing our article on the discovery of Copper Ore in one of the streets of this city, we have been favored with additional specimens of the metal extracted from the spot. The specimen now before us is certainly the richest we have yet seen; and fore us is certainly the richest we have yet seen; and unless some real, authentic information can be given as regards its being a portion of the Mount Vernon Ore, that was thrown there by the overturning of a wagon in which it was conveyed, we think it necessary that an attempt should be made to penerrate the soil to a certain depth below the surface, in order to trace the source of the ore, and ascertain if there be actually a copper mine in the locality, an operation that can be done in a few hours, without any inconvenience to the public. If it should be found to be a meconvenience to the public. If it should be found to be a copper vein, it might be traced, by the ordinary process of mine seeking, to some other locality beyond the town, with which it may form a connection. We are told that Mr. Carter, who discovered the ore in the same spot sometime last year, intends soliciting permission from the Corporation to make a few experiments, in order to ascertain its expection.

connection.

Gold in Jamaica.—A Northside paper says:—" We state on the most perfect authority that several lumps of metal pronounced by parties competent to form an opinion, to be gold, have been picked up in Hector's River, forming, we believe, the boundaries of Manchester and Treiawny, and that they have been forwarded to be analysed. The Crown Surveyor for Cornwall, who is our informant, is about starting for the spot to investigate the truths of the reports, and will emplore the River over which to research. reports, and will explore the River, over which, to prevent diggers, there has already been placed a restrictive guard.

In reference to the precious metal we state, upon authority also, that a Coolie during the past week, made application to Mr. Stipendiary Justice Chamberlaine, for assistion to Mr. Stipendiary Justice Chamberlaine, for assistion to Mr. Stipendiary Justice Chamberlaine, for assistion to Mr. Stipendiary Justice Chamberlaine, for assisting the state in this which he states he picked up near Wiltshire Estate in this which he states he picked up near Wiltshire Estate in this which he states he picked up near Wiltshire Estate in this which he states he picked up near Wiltshire Estate in this which he states he picked up near Wiltshire Estate in this which he states he picked up near was to give him a very considerable sum in money for. We underform a very considerable sum in money for. We underform a very considerable sum in money for. We underform which he making whose time of service has fully expired, are now making whose time of service has fully expired, are now making whose time of service has fully expired, are now making to perform the commutation, otherwise attending to the payment of the commutation.

Selection of the payment of the commutation will be of great service to the country.

The Earla of Jamaica has, from

will be of great service to the country.

The Bank of Jamatca.—The Bank of Jamaica has, from its establishment, passed through a successful career, reflecting honor on the attention of its managers. A report has just been made and presented to the shareholders, giving evidence of a great degree of prudence on the part of the present Board of Directors truly praiseworthy, and of the present Board of Directors truly praiseworthy, and it is gratifying to perceive that a sum of £16,000 was in 1540—only three years after the establishment of the Bank—carried from the reserved surplus fund to stock account, thus nominally increasing the paid up capital from £84,000 to £160,000. This sum has been recommended to be trans-Il be of great service to the country. to £100,000. This sum has been recommended to be trans-terred back to undivided profits. The shareholders have paid in dividences upon the sum in question £12,640, and upon the paid-up capital of the Bank £88,680, making to-gether in lifecture years a return of £101,320 upon the original £4,000.

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE EMIGRANTS AT TRINIDAD.—The

Pert of Spain Gaz-tte thus announces the first arrival of Chinese Emigrants at Trinidad:

In our last we briefly noticed the arrival of the Emigrant ship Australia, Noble, commander, with the first cargo of Chinese Coolies, (443 in number.) Since then, we have visited the skin, and seen the people—and a finer set of visited the ship, and seen the people—and a mer set of men never were landed here from any part of the world. They are muscular—of full hight of stature—and, judging by their sleek condition, we should say, if anything, they have been too highly fed, and will have to starve a little before they can go through their work with anything man confort.

It is only doing justice to Capt. Noble to call attention to It is only doing justice to Capt. Noble to call attention to the extraordinary quick run of this vessel. She was only adays from Namoa in China, to the entrance of our harbor—a distance in a direct course, of 14,270 miles. Capt. Noble informs us that he overtook and passed the American chipper ship White Squall, in Gaspar's Straits, and the American chippers Flying Cloudand Atlantic, in the South Atlantic—all from China.

The Sugar Crop.—The Sugar Crop of Barbados and St. Lucia is likely to fall short, and from the same cause—the non-yielding of the canes. We learn from The West Indian, that in Christ Church "the reaping season has been most unfavorable, some estates not making twenty hogsheads for the month, and the canes continuing their moderate return, from one to one and a half to two

season has been most unfavorable, some estates not insating twenty hogsheads for the month, and the canes continuing their moderate return, from one to one and a half to two hogsheads per acre." In Saint Phillips little progress had been made in reaping, and the yield had been in many instances very bad, when compared with the appearance of the canes; fields which ought to give two and a half nogsheads per acre turning out only one and a half. On this account the crop will fall short of last year's in quantity, but the quality of sugar is very superior. The crops will be very late. The Saint Lucio Palladium says: The Sugar crop may be pronounced fairly commenced at last, and pretty generally over the Island; and the weather continues favorable for such work as has to be done upon the estates. We are sorry to say, however, that there is a general complaint of the Canes not yielding well; and labor is still much wanted to take off the crop, such as it is, without neglecting other branches of plantation economy.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Monday a woman who FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday a woman who lived with W. G. Haynes, a contractor on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed while passing down the road between Fishkill and Peekskill in a hand car, in company with Mr. Haynes and another man. They were overtaken by the Express train from this city. When the engineer discovered them, he whistled in warning, but seeing that no attention was paid to it, he gave the signal for putting on the brakes, which was promptly done. As the occupants of the hand car seemed neither disposed to abandon it and save themselves, norable to escape by increasing their speed, he caused the engine to be reversed. Haynes's male companion spring from the car, as did Haynes himself, just before the collision, but the woman remained. Seeing this, Haynes ran back and seized her; but perceiving the locomotive upon them, he loosed his hold and retreated. The collision caused the woman to fall backward from the car, and Haynes ran back and setzed her; but perceiving the locomo-tive upon them, he loosed his hold and retreated. The col-lision caused the woman to fall backward from the car, and the cow catcher instantly severed the top of her skull, so that it only hung by a shred of skin; the wheels did not touch her at all. Every effort was made to stop the train, which was running on the regular time. The conductor, Mr. E. S. Cadvell, sent a Coroner from Peekskill to take harge of the body.

Mr. Haynes's rashness in being on the track when an

Express train was expected, is surprising. A little more presence of mind on his part would doubtless have prevented the fatal result. The catastrophe occurred quito near his residence. It is supposed that the woman had been

The conductor did all that was posible, both to arrest the calestrophe and to have proper attention paid to the body of the deceased. [Albany Register.

Losses and Charges at the World's Fair London. ALBANY, Tuesday, April 12, 1853.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:
Sin: In your paper of this morning. I find the proceedngs of a meeting of Exhibitors at the London Exhibition, in 1851, in which it is stated that "Roy & Co., of West Troy, lost four valuable shawls, worth five guineas each, in

As the articles of Mr. James Roy, of West Troy, (four hawls) passed through my hands, and the original bill of charges is now in my possessesion, it is but justice to Mr. Dodge that I should correct a mistake which has been made

in relation to Mr. Roy's shawls.

The following is the copy of the bill as readered, by which it will be seen that one shawl was stolen from the Which it will be seen that one shawl wa Palace: the others accounted for: James S. Roy to U. S. Commissioner Forwarding from Liverpool. Custom Entries in... Custom Entries out. Pro rata charge, assessed by Auditing Committee..

... £1 17 00 ......£2 4 00

that it should have appeared in their proceedings.

B. P. Johnson,

Late Agent State N. Y. London Exhibition. The Vtce-President.

Advices from Havana state that Mr. King proposes to all for Mobile on the 6th of April, as he has a former of Advices from Havana state that Mr. King proposes to sail for Mobile on the 6th of April, as he has a farror of dying in a foreign land, and entertains no hope of recovery. These accounts take away the last vestige of hope. The aged statesman is coming home to die! As the lamp of life grows dinmer and feebler, the love for that country which he has served so long and so faithfully grows stronger. God grant that the dying patriot may be spared to reach his native shores! The Orientals have a touching benediction—"May you die among your kindred"—and we fervently hope that it may please Divine Providence to grant this last wish to our venerable patriot.

Since writing the above, we have had the pleasure of a visit from Hon. G. W. Jones. Representative in Congress from the State of Tennessee, who has just arrived from Havana, and was present when the oath was administered to the Vice President. He has kindly furnished us with an official transcript of the proceedings, as follows:

To the Senate an. House of Representatives of the United States:

official transcript of the proceedings, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States;

Icertify that, pursuant to the first section of the Act of Congress,
approved the 2d of March, 1955, entitled "an act providing for administering the coath of office to William R. King, Vice-President elect of
peared before me, Wm L. Shartey, Consul of the United States for
said Island, and took the following oath:

"I, William R. King, do sollowing wear that I will support the
Constitution of the United States.

"I, William R. King, do solleumly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

WILLIAM R. KING."
In virtue whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my Consular seal this twenty-fourth day of March, 1859.

L. 3.] W. L. SHARKEY.

Margaret King, Catharine M. Ellis, Ala; Mary A. Stebbins, N. Y.; VI; Charles Stebbins, La; A. McWilliams, S. C.; A. H. Day, Michay, VI; Charles Stebbins, La; A. McWilliams, S. C.; A. H. Day, Michay, VI; Charles Stebbins, La; A. McWilliams, S. C.; A. H. Day, Michay, We understand from Hon. Mr. Jones that the ceremony was extremely solemn and affecting. The Vice-President was incapable of standing alone; but his countenance was series, and his voice firm and calm. He has had every attention from his friends, and from Mr. Chartrand, proprietor of the Ariadne plantation, that the most refined hospitality and affectionate interest could suggest. Our countryment there speak of Mr. Chartrand and family in the most grateful terms.

Maryland.—Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of Dorchester

MARYLAND.-Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of Dorchester county, is announced as a candidate for Congress to represent the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, (composed of the following counties: Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester,) subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Conven-

Louisiana.—From the indications at present given, it would appear not improbable that the next Supreme Court of Louisiana will consist of the following: Chief Thomas Slidell: Associate Justices.—A. M. Justice—Thomas Slidell; Associate Justices—A. M. Buchanan, Miles Taylor, C. Voorhies, W. Dunbar. They all claim to be Democrats of some hue or other.

Georgia.—The Columbus Times mentions the names of a number of gentlemen in connection with the office of Representative in the next Congress from the IId District. Among these are Messrs. Clarke and Lawton, of Baker, Benning and Welborn, of Columbus, and John A. Tucker, Esq., of Stewart.

Missouri.—In the Ste. Genevieve District four candidates are in the field for the democratic nomination to Congress: Charles Jones, of Jefferson Co.; Gen. Gibbert Jackson, of this County; Gen. F. A. Rizier, of Sec. Genquieve, and John Eppes Cowan, of Jefferson.